

operation. This firm, I believe, is the largest manufacturer of farm engines in this country. Their shops

The shops of Messrs Hoard are unpretending in outward appearance; but, interiorly, are arranged in the most convenient manner to facilitate work, which nearly all done by piecework, so that every exertion made by the worker is for his own benefit. They make one of the best and most complete shops of their size in the city, at not much less than \$100 per horsepower, or all above the smallest sizes.

One arrangement of the workmen's benches in this shop is worthy the attention of all others. They are set at a half right angle with the walls, by which are saved the light bulbs upon the work without shadow if the workman is seated back in the shop, and the light is thrown in the perpendicular of the line of sight, but the glare

which hurts his eyes.

As convenient and roomy as this shop is, and cheap as the services rendered, the proprietors would like to give it to the vicinity of New-York, and are seeking location, because there is where they get their iron, and there, and not in the midst of a farming community, is where the greatest demand for their iron is. In the vicinity of their orders come through that city, and that all that is gained by bringing the iron here to manufacture is the cheap water power and cheap rents; but it does not bounte on the farmer.

The proprietors are entitled to much more than gold medals they will get from the Society for their great display of steam-engines, portable sawmills, and farm machinery, which they have brought upon the ground at an expense of \$100,000.

There is a "honorable mention" in *THE TRIBUNE*, where it will be of vastly more importance than in the volume of "Transactions"—both to the manufacturers and the farmers; and it is a great pleasure to read that they have been so good farmer as to make an assiduous effort to do without a steam-engine to grind straw and shell and grind his grain; to cut his hay and straw and reeds; to turn his grindstone; to pump his water, draw his steam, and, above all, chop his wood.

to farm much for steam engines. The notion of the day was that if there is to be any economic development, but the most important of these is now for the first time in this exhibition. It is a plow that has long been sought for—a perfect reversible plow—that is reversible by shifting the beam instead of the share, so as to obtain a side bill plow that works just as well as a beam plow, and that can be changed from one way of plowing to work but one way, turning the share either right or left. Fifteen years ago, Barnaby Moore of Illinois made a plow that was intended for this purpose, but failed because the beam never stood in the exact right position with the point, except when it was turned in the center. The plow was a simply double mold-board plow. Consequently, the plow was a failure, and went out of use, notwithstanding the flattering reception it met with at first. Every farmer felt much how such a plow was needed, and this helped him to believe in the beam plow. It was not until the year 1870, when W. W. Wood left off A. Barron, a plain, poor, but thinking man, of Onondaga County, commenced, and he profusely succeeded. His beam is attached to the

The point of the plow is attached to the point of a strong cutter attached to the center of the beam, as well as whichever way the beam is turned, right or left, the point goes with it, and the beam sets exactly as though it were framed into the ground. The middle of the beam stays straight in the middle, and then is a double solid board plow, but its great value consists in its easy conversion from a right handed to a left handed plow, without any more labor than lifting and shutting the latch of a door.

It has two points, one for cutting and self-sharpening. The whole is plain, simple, cheap, strong, and what is more, has been thoroughly tested. Four of them have been in use for months by the contractors, plowing up the rocky beds of the cuttings, and saving the cost of a saving of thousands of dollars worth of hard labor.

I notice the model of a new horse, that may be worthy of attention. It is of iron, in two parts, in form of a horse shoe, and is expanding, and when closed will hold tight, and will wear tire and ride through on a sled upon its own frame.

A new horse rake, on wheels, with wire teeth, discharges its load by uncatching a latch, and then the teeth are lifted by a strap around the breast of the horse.

roped into place by their own weight on checking the rope, or giving the wheels a slight push forward.

The trial of the straw carrier was made on a level, and the name of "Terra Cilione"—a name—small snells of lumb—did not prove satisfactory to the Committee on account of its cost and power required to stir up the earth as it does, just as though pulled by hand.

Emery then moved the straw carrier of a thrashing machine, by strips of iron on the slats, with edges turned up so as to hold the straw loose and allow the grain to fall, and by bringing some of the slats to fall down on the underside of the chain, by which rolls of straw drop through on the back motion. He has also added a little extra weight to the straw carrier, and it goes through the thrasher.

There is exhibited a very useful, simple, cheap, effective, self-acting barn-door fastener—nothing new in principle, but newly applied. An upright bar of strong wood, working free in slots, is placed in the door, and a small rack upon each, striking upon a pinion set in the door. Lift up the

ward part of the ear, but it is not so. What the door and the handle are joined—the weight of the lower part of the door falls and rolls the pinion, turning the corresponding crank up, thus fastening the door top and bottom. The thing is patented, and of course the inventor expects to get rich. I doubt whether the patent is worth a cunp, but I think it is a plan of raising and lowering two parts of a door, and I think it is a good one. The inventor is a young man, but he is long in use. Yet if he will sell his right for a fair price, say 25 cents a pair, I hope every farmer will buy him that for the idea, and apply the plan to his own doors, for it is a good one.

It is one of the many good things of these annual exhibitions that people can see so many things entirely new to them, and some new to the world. One of the improvements of this year over the preceding exhibition is that every man's name is, or rather may be, placed on the thing exhibited, so that the inventor may claim it once with the exhibition, and then he attracts the attention of the people. He made the button or cheese that the visitor thinks best, whatever may be the opinion of the Committee who award premiums.

Co. of Boston exhibited 150 varieties of pears, and Hovey & Co. exhibited probably an equal number, by the same criterion. The show of apples embraced some choice varieties, but on the whole indicates a great scarcity of the fruit. It is worthy of note that the nurseries of Alexander & Barry, that have been established only sixteen years now cover 300 acres of land, closely planted, and are said to embrace the largest collection of fruit in the world. Pear trees are everywhere in the country, and the stocks of late years. We witnessed an improvement in fruit exhibitions: Print the name of each variety so plain that every person could read it and compare it with others, or such as he grows at home.

Several kinds of improved cattle were sold to-day, among which we heard of the following: By Hanger & Brodie, "Kilburn 3d" to E. M. Shepherd, St. Lawrence Co. for \$300.

A. & H. Bowen sold a yearling bull and a yearling steer, Herfords, to J. Merriam of Baltimore for \$250. The prize animals were all paraded through the

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will encourage improvement. The rates were against Waterson; people could not come in the rain and the boats were grounded, so on Lake Ontario that was the ferry port between Cape Vincent and Kingston could not cross the day after the rain ceased. This one and Waterson Railroad was admirably constructed, and transported all the people with safety and dispatch. The people of Waterson have done themselves lasting honor in the manner they have carried out the duties of the office. They crowd religion, food and lodging, without predicting extortion. A great many people have had what all need, a farmer's holiday, which they have enjoyed, and some of them have been benefited by what they have seen and heard, and many will feel that they are wise to get better for their visit to the last Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society.

rawn from the Congressional contest in the Charleston  
S. C.) District.